ITEM: 25

SUBJECT: Uncontested Waste Discharge Requirements

REPORT: Following are the proposed waste discharge requirements that prohibit discharge to surface waters. All agencies and the dischargers concur or have offered no comments. Items indicated as updates on the summary agenda make the requirements consistent with current plans and policies of the Board.

a. **CLEAR LAKE LAVA, INC., BEV AND BILL VAN PELT, AND UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, HIDDEN VALLEY SAND AND GRAVEL, CACHE CREEK PLANT, Lake County**

The Discharger owns and operates a surface mining and aggregate processing plant located on two parcels of land totaling approximately 273 acres along the North Fork of Cache Creek. The Discharger mines between 35,000 and 40,000 tons of rock per year with approximately 10,000 tons used as aggregate road base. These materials are excavated from the mining areas and transported to the aggregate processing area where they are screened, washed, classified and sorted, and stockpiled. Up to 192,000 gallons per day of wash water used in the operations is pumped from the North Fork of Cache Creek. This wash water mixes with the aggregate and flows through a "sand screw" where the sands and silts are separated and the sand is stockpiled. The silt and wash water then gravity flows through an aboveground pipeline into a series of three interconnected settling ponds. The ponds have a total capacity of approximately 55,343 gallons at two feet of freeboard and are periodically allowed to dry before being excavated. The excavated material is used for reclamation purposes. Surface water drainage is to the North Fork of Cache Creek. (GJC)

b. **RANDY WENTZEL, GLEN OAKS MOBILE HOME PARK WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, Placer County**

The Discharger owns and operates a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) that serves the needs of Glen Oaks Mobile Home Park. The WWTF serves 33 mobile homes, nine cabins, one duplex, and one laundry facility, and consists of approximately 1,200 feet of collection system piping, three concrete septic tanks, two wastewater holding tanks, and an evaporation/percolation pond. The evaporation/percolation pond has a storage capacity of approximately 467,000 gallons at two feet of freeboard. These WDRs allow for a monthly average dry weather discharge not to exceed 6,800 gallons per day, and require the Discharger to restrict public access to the pond, install a flow meter, install and sample groundwater monitoring wells, and prepare an operations and maintenance plan. Surface water

drainage from the site is to an unnamed tributary to the North Fork of the American River. (GJC)

c. **CEDAR RIDGE VIEW, LLC., CEDAR RIDGE VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY, Amador County**

Cedar Ridge View, LLC. owns the property on which the Cedar Ridge View Mobile Home Park (MHP) is to be built. The proposed MHP will consist of 90 adult/senior modular homes at full build out. The proposed wastewater treatment and disposal system consists of individual septic tanks at each dwelling unit, a wastewater collection system, and disposal to a leachfield. The design flow is approximately 13,500 gallons per day. This Order requires the Discharger to: submit a report certifying that the wastewater system has been constructed in accordance with this Order; submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan; and install and sample groundwater monitoring wells. Surface water drainage from the Cedar Ridge View MHP leachfield area is to the headwaters of Sutter Creek, which flows into the Cosumnes River. (JSK)

d. **BAKER COMMODITIES INC., HANFORD HIDE SKINNING AND HIDE CURING FACILITY, Kings County**

Baker Commodities, Inc., owns and operates a dead cow and calf skinning and hide curing facility west of Hanford. The Facility generates two types of waste: waste brine and hide skinning wastewater. Waste brine is generated from rock salt used in the hide curing process. The Facility currently discharges 20,000 gpd of hide skinning wastewater to three unlined lagoons. The Discharger ceased discharge of brine waste to the unlined lagoons in February 2001. The proposed WDRs permit the discharge of up to 35,000 gallons of hide skinning wastewater to lined ponds for treatment and then as a blended agricultural reuse water, and they prohibit the discharge of brine waste. The proposed WDRs include effluent limitations for sodium, chloride, and fixed dissolved solids. A separate Cleanup and Abatement Order established a time schedule for Baker Commodities to construct the lined ponds and investigate and remedy impacts from discharges of waste brine and hide skinning wastewater to the three unlined lagoons. (SJK)

e. **AIR FORCE REAL PROPERTY AGENCY, FORMER MCCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, IN-SITU CHEMICAL OXIDATION TREATABILITY STUDY AT FORMER DAVIS GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS SITE, Yolo County**

The Air Force Real Property Agency (hereafter Discharger) owns and operates a groundwater extraction and treatment system at the Davis

Global Communications Site (Davis Site) in Yolo County. The inactive Davis Site was an annex of the former McClellan Air Force Base and is now managed by the Discharger. This system is being utilized to contain and remove numerous chlorinated solvents (primarily tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene) plumes present in the groundwater. The Discharger is evaluating potential alternative technologies that may replace the existing groundwater extraction and treatment system and reduce the time required to reach applicable water quality standards. The project is being conducted as part of a performance-based contract between the Discharger and CH2MHill. CH2MHill will be constructing and operating the treatability study. The Discharger proposes to conduct an in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) treatability study to evaluate the potential for in-situ treatment of groundwater containing chlorinated solvents at the Davis Site. The treatability study will involve injection of potassium permanganate into a test cell. The ISCO treatability study will be conducted in two phases. The proposed Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) cover the activities for Phase 1 and Phase 2. Phase 2 is expected to follow procedures similar to Phase 1. Specific details of Phase 2 will be developed using the results of Phase 1. Minor changes in the planned activities for Phase 2 may require revisions to the MRP. Significant changes in Phase 2 activities, if necessary, may require revisions to both the Order and MRP. Chemical oxidation has the capability to reduce the contaminant mass in the subsurface in a much shorter timeframe than a pump-and-treat approach. ISCO can permanently degrade VOCs in months, allowing contaminants in the seasonally saturated zone to be treated during the short periods the zone is saturated. The objective of a full-scale ISCO application would be to remediate the residual VOC contamination in the lower aquifer zone and seasonally saturated portion of the uppermost aquifer zone and thereby facilitate the Discharger's goals of property transfer and site closure. Any persistent adverse byproducts created by the treatability study can be captured by the existing groundwater extraction system, if necessary. (JDT)

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the proposed waste discharge requirements.

Mgmt. Review_____
Legal Review _____

Regular Board Meeting
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
11020 Sun Center Drive, #200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

28/29 November 2005